

RHYNCHOTA INDICA (HETEROPTERA).

By W. L. DISTANT.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.

Elasmucha tauriformis, sp. n.

Olivaceous-brown, the corium more olivaceous, the membrane pale olivaceous-brown; head sparsely coarsely punctate, the lateral margins sinuate, the lobes subequal in length, the central lobe almost impunctate; antennæ piceous, basal joint not reaching apex of head, second and third subequal in length, each much longer than first, remaining joints mutilated in type; pronotum rather sparingly but very coarsely punctate, the punctures somewhat confluent near anterior margin, the lateral angles longly, robustly, transversely produced, their apices finely, acutely narrowed, the posterior angles distinctly, rather broadly posteriorly produced; scutellum sparingly, coarsely punctured; corium very obscurely finely punctate; membrane not passing the abdominal apex; head beneath and sternum olivaceous-brown, sparingly, coarsely punctate, mesosternal process not reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum and backwardly produced between the intermediate coxæ; abdomen beneath greenish-olivaceous, abdominal spine almost reaching the intermediate coxæ, an obscure central longitudinal ridge, angles of the posterior segment broadly subprominent, rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ. Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 8 millim.

Hab. Punjab; Murree.

The longly and apically spinously produced lateral angles of the pronotum is a distinctive feature of this species.

Elasmucha montandoni, sp. n.

Ochraceous, coarsely darkly punctate; produced pronotal angles carmine-red; scutellum with a large basal central oblong black spot; head coarsely punctate, the lateral margins almost impunctate; antennæ mutilated in typical specimen; pronotum coarsely punctate, the punctures somewhat confluent near anterior margin, lateral margins almost impunctate, a few punctures in linear series on their anterior areas, the lateral angles produced and apically recurved, their apices shortly subacute, posterior angles distinctly but shortly and obtusely backwardly produced; scutellum sparingly punctate, more thickly so on lateral margins, about apical fourth distinctly narrowed; corium coarsely punctate; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; body beneath ochraceous; prosternum more or less coarsely darkly punctate; mesosternal process not reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum; abdomen with a transverse reddish-brown streak on each side of the fourth and fifth segments, two pale levigate ochraceous streaks on each side of the sixth segment, spiracles piceous; posterior angles of the anal segment in female moderately produced, curved, and carmine-red; abdominal spine scarcely passing the posterior coxæ; rostrum shortly passing the posterior coxæ. Long. 7 millim. Exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

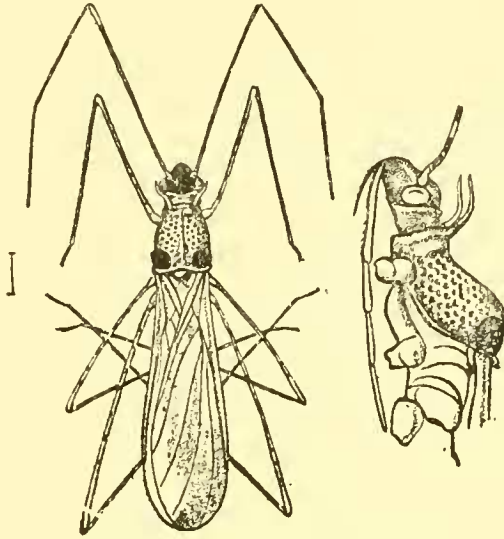
Hab. Bengal; Kurseong.

Dr. Montandon sent me a single specimen of this beautiful species.

Fam. BERYTIDÆ.

Metacanthus bihamatus, Dist., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. liii.
p. 360 (1909).

Hab. Ceylon.



METACANTHUS BIHAMATUS.

I take the present opportunity to figure this species. By the long hooked spines to the pronotum it is somewhat aberrant to the genus.

Gen. TAPROBANUS (*ante*, p. 24).

Although carefully shown in the sectional figure of the typical species (*ante*, p. 25), the generic diagnosis did not refer to the character of a *curved, upwardly directed, slender process on each side of the sternum between the intermediate and posterior coxæ*.

Fam. LYGÆIDÆ.

Macropes rufipes, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black; corium ochraceous, more or less streaked with piceous; membrane very pale ochraceous with the veins darker; body beneath black, the legs reddish-ochraceous; antennæ black, the first, second, and third joints more or less ochraceous, the apices of the second and third joints distinctly clavate and black at apices; pronotum broadly distinctly transversely impressed a little before base, before this a little convex and irregularly impressed, the lateral margins moderately rounded, the basal margin moderately concave, the whole very finely punctate; membrane extending to a little beyond the middle of the abdomen; connexivum dull ochraceous; abdomen above black, finely ochraceously pilose; body beneath black, very finely ochraceously pilose. Long. 7 to 8 millim.

Hab. Bengal ; Kurseong.

Allied to *M. punctatus*, Walk., but differing by the pronotum being less deeply concave at posterior margin ; the second and third joints of antennæ distinctly clavate at apices ; different colour of the legs, &c.

I am again indebted to Dr. Montandon for specimens of this species.

Fam. HENICOCEPHALIDÆ.

Henicocephalus limbatipennis, sp. n.

Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous ; antennæ, and middle and posterior lobes of pronotum, castaneous ; abdomen beneath with transverse fuscous markings ; hemelytra pitchy-brown, a basal angulate spot ochraceous, the lateral and apical margins broadly sordidly stramineous ; antennæ distinctly pilose, second joint distinctly longer than the third ; anterior lobe of head considerably longer than posterior lobe, elongate, margins subparallel, posterior lobe globose, the ocelli near its anterior margins ; posterior lobe of pronotum distinctly wider than middle lobe, its lateral margins roundly oblique, middle lobe centrally longitudinally sulcate. Long. 8 millim.

Hab. Ceylon ; Peradeniya (F. H. Gravely, Ind. Mus.).

Mr. Gravely found this species "running about on the ground in the jungle."

Allied to *H. majusculus*, Dist., but a smaller species, differently coloured, the pale lateral margin to the hemelytra broader and regularly continued to the apex, basal joint of antennæ shorter and more incrassate, middle lobe of pronotum with the lateral margins rounded, not obliquely narrowed anteriorly, &c.

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

Acanthaspis chilawensis, sp. n.

Black ; antenniferous tubercles, spines at base of pronotum, basal angles and a large spot behind middle of corium, and lateral marginal spots to abdomen above and beneath, ochraceous ; legs pitchy-brown ; first joint of antennæ about as long as head ; anterior lobe of pronotum sculptured, the anterior angles subprominent, posterior lobe closely rugose, lateral spines somewhat long, a little directed backward, their apices black, the two central basal spines much shorter, posteriorly directed ; scutellum with a long spine obliquely directed backward ; legs finely setose ; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, first and second joints subequal in length. Long. 16 to 20 millim.

Hab. Ceylon ; Chilaw (E. E. Green).

Closely allied to *A. quinquespinosa*, Fabr., but basal central spines to pronotum smaller, their basal areas black, not ochraceous, spot to corium larger, less transverse, and more oblong, &c.

Genus AMULIUS.

Amulius viscus, sp. n.

Head and antennæ black, the latter with the base of third joint (rather broadly) and base of fourth joint (narrowly) ochraceous; pronotum pale sanguineous, the anterior angles, some central suffusions to anterior lobe and the posterior lobe—excluding lateral areas—black; scutellum and corium black, apex of the former and a spot on apical area of the latter, ochraceous; membrane shining bluish-black; connexivum black with large pale sanguineous spots, a central longitudinal fascia to head beneath, ochraceous; sternum pale sanguineous, disks of meso- and metasterna and lateral areas of the latter, black; four spots near anterior margin of mesosternum ochraceous; abdomen beneath dull ochraceous, connexivum as above and a series of large sublateral spots black; legs ochraceous or pale sanguineous, a broad central annulation and apex to anterior tibiæ, apical areas of intermediate and posterior femora, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ and all the tarsi, black; rostrum black, about or almost reaching base of head; antennæ with the first joint less than half the length of head, second nearly as long as pronotum, third longer than fourth; anterior angles of pronotum long, spinously produced, the spines forwardly produced, curved, and slightly longer than first joint of antennæ, basal pronotal margin posteriorly laminately produced and strongly centrally emarginate; apex of scutellum somewhat tuberculous. Long. 19 millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Ratnapura (E. E. Green).

Allied to the Malayan *A. quadripunctatus*, Stål, but the anterior spinous pronotal angles black, much more slender, acute, and curved, &c.

“In life—has the anterior tarsi covered with a viscid secretion resembling Canada balsam. In living examples the red areas are quite brilliant” (E. E. Green *in litt.*).

Fam. NOTONECTIDÆ.

Anisops ali, sp. n.

Ochraceous, the hemelytra more or less shaded with fuliginous; eyes black; interocular space narrow, margins parallel, not or very slightly narrowing at base, above with a distinct central longitudinal impression, the margins of which are ridged, beneath narrow, parallel, of the same breadth throughout; pronotum with a distinct waved carinate line on the anterior area, commencing on the lateral margins behind eyes and then roundly directed upward and united between the inner posterior angles of the eyes; abdomen beneath fuscous. This species is allied in general coloration to *A. sardea*, Herr.-Schaff., and *A. fieberi*, Kirk. From both of these, however, it is distinctly separated by the narrow parallel interocular space, and by the distinct carinate waved line to the pronotum. Long. 5 to 6½ millim.

Hab. Ceylon; Diyatalawa (E. E. Green).